



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,464 號四十六百四千九萬一第 日七初月九年申庚 HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1920. 一拜禮 號八十月十年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
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PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 15 " "
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "
WEEK END
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.40 p.m.
SATURDAY
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAY
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. " 15 " "
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 10 " "
4.00 " " 4.30 " " 10 " "
4.30 " " 5.10 " " 15 " "
NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Comprovisore Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)
DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsai) dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00
STATION LUNG	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15
Sham Shui	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25
Sham Shui	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35
Sham Shui	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45
Sham Shui	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55
Sham Shui	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05
Sham Shui	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15
Sham Shui	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25
Sham Shui	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35
Sham Shui	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45
Sham Shui	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55
Sham Shui	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05
Sham Shui	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15
Sham Shui	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25
Sham Shui	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35
Sham Shui	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45
Sham Shui	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55
Sham Shui	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05
Sham Shui	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15
Sham Shui	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25
Sham Shui	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35
Sham Shui	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45
Sham Shui	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55
Sham Shui	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05
Sham Shui	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15
Sham Shui	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25
Sham Shui	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35
Sham Shui	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45
Sham Shui	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55
Sham Shui	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05
Sham Shui	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15
Sham Shui	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25
Sham Shui	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35
Sham Shui	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45
Sham Shui	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55
Sham Shui	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05
Sham Shui	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15
Sham Shui	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25
Sham Shui	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35
Sham Shui	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45
Sham Shui	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55
Sham Shui	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05
Sham Shui	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15
Sham Shui	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25
Sham Shui	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35
Sham Shui	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45
Sham Shui	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55
Sham Shui	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05
Sham Shui	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15
Sham Shui	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25
Sham Shui	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35
Sham Shui	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45
Sham Shui	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55
Sham Shui	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05
Sham Shui	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15
Sham Shui	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25
Sham Shui	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35
Sham Shui	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45
Sham Shui	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55
Sham Shui	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05
Sham Shui	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15
Sham Shui	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25
Sham Shui	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35
Sham Shui	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45
Sham Shui	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55
Sham Shui	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05
Sham Shui	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15
Sham Shui	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25
Sham Shui	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35
Sham Shui	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45
Sham Shui	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55
Sham Shui	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05
Sham Shui	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15
Sham Shui	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25
Sham Shui	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35
Sham Shui	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45
Sham Shui	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55
Sham Shui	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05
Sham Shui	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15
Sham Shui	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25
Sham Shui	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35
Sham Shui	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15	25.45
Sham Shui	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25	25.55
Sham Shui	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35	26.05
Sham Shui	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15	25.45	26.15
Sham Shui	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25	25.55	26.25
Sham Shui	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35	26.05	26.35
Sham Shui	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15	25.45	26.15	26.45
Sham Shui	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25	25.55	26.25	26.55
Sham Shui	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35	26.05	26.35	27.05
Sham Shui	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15	25.45	26.15	26.45	27.15
Sham Shui	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25	25.55	26.25	26.55	27.25
Sham Shui	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35	26.05	26.35	27.05	27.35
Sham Shui	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45</						

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1524

RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

THE STORY OF CHINA'S ACTION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 1st.

The most interesting development in Chinese affairs since my last has been in connection with the position of the Russian diplomatic and consular agents in China, and by consequence of the Russian Concessions, the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russo-Asiatic Bank; and derivatively of the personal status of Russian residents in China.

It has been clear for a long time that the position of the Russian Legation was at least ambiguous. The Russian Minister, Prince Koudacheff, was appointed under the Tsarist regime, and though he was repudiated by the Kerensky Government, he has continued to function in China until a few days ago. It had become obvious, however, that the Legation did not enjoy any confidence from the present Russian authorities, whether in Moscow or in the Russian Far East. What was more, the Legation had almost openly allied itself with the wing of Russian opinion that may, for the sake of convenience, and not as a completely descriptive term, be designated reactionary. In a number of somewhat notorious instances it had exercised such authority remained to it in at least a very arbitrary manner; and it certainly made no pretence at serving the interests of those Russians in China whose sympathies were with the present regime. So long as the Allied Powers supported such ventures as the Kolchak attempt to set up a supreme government dominated by elements at least conservative, there was some justification for this attitude, but when Allied support of these groups was withdrawn it might reasonably have been expected that the Russian Legation would adopt a neutral position, and content itself with serving and preserving Russian interests generally, and impartially in China. The Legation, however, allied itself ostentatiously with political groups antagonistic to the present regime in Russia, which, good or bad as it may be, has the support of a considerable section of Russian public sentiment in this country; and the strength of this section was increased by the fact that Japan remained, and still remains, the chief supporter of the reactionary groups. Many Russians in the Far East, and especially in this part of the Far East, though having no love for the present regime either in Moscow or in the Russian Far East, support the latter because they fear that the alternative is a non-democratic government supported only by Japanese bayonets.

There has thus grown up a feeling that the Russian Legation is by no means representative of Russian interests as a whole, and therefore was not entitled to function as the authorized representative of the Russian state or people. The Chinese Government, therefore, decided to express its feeling on this matter, and the first step it took in this direction was to deposit the sum of money due to the Russian Government by way of Boxer indemnity not in the Russo-Asiatic Bank, as heretofore, but in the Bank of China, on account of the Russian Government, collectable by any recognized Russian Government that may be established. The Russian Minister protested against this procedure, and his protest was supported by the French and the Japanese Legations, but the Chinese authorities did not move from the position they had adopted in the matter. That is how things stood until the length they had gone, when there arrived in Peking five weeks ago Mr. Yourin, representing the Verkhneudinsk Government, primarily, and indirectly the governments of several Russian Far Eastern provinces.

THE MISSION OF MR. YOURIN.

Mr. Yourin's mission, he himself has frequently asserted and emphasized, is purely a commercial one, and this assertion gives support to the express statement of the Chinese Government that the action it has taken within the past fortnight, or three weeks has not been governed or influenced by anything that Mr. Yourin has said or done; but those who do not approve of what has been done, especially those of them who are Russian residents in China, strongly hold that the Chinese Government has acted, consciously or unconsciously, under the influence of Mr. Yourin, and has displayed a want of neutrality incompatible with its protestations. Three weeks ago the Chinese authorities issued a statement explaining their relations to Mr. Yourin. According to this statement, issued on the 10th September, the chaos in Russia and the inability of the erstwhile Russian official representatives to perform their functions had necessitated the adoption of some methods of regulating the trade relations of Russia and China, especially along the controversial frontiers of the two countries. So Mr. Yourin having arrived and his credentials as representative of the Verkhneudinsk Government appearing to be in order, and his assurance that he was also in some degree the representative of other Russian Far Eastern Governments having been confirmed, the Chinese authorities, certain further assurances and guarantees having been required and given, entered into unofficial relations with him to discuss purely commercial matters. The Chinese Government holds that in this it is merely following the example set by the governments of Western Europe, especially the British Government.

During the time that overtures for the unofficial reception of Mr. Yourin's mission were on foot the Russian Minister, strongly supported by the French and the Japanese Legations, tried every means in his power to prevent the opening up of any such relations. It is obvious that the establishment of such relations, even unofficially, must necessarily weaken the position of Prince Koudacheff; and might possibly lead to his complete elimination from the diplomatic arena. That in fact is what has happened. On September 23rd a Presidential Mandate was issued stating that circumstances in Russia were such as to make it impossible to regard the Russian diplomatic and consular representatives in China as competent to perform the functions hitherto performed by them; and, therefore, the Russian Minister and the Russian Consuls in China shall hereafter no longer be regarded as diplomatic agents by this country. The Government's decision was conveyed to Prince Koudacheff personally by one of the councillors of the Waichiao, and in due course Prince Koudacheff replied, pointing out that the effect of the decision was to deprive Russian citizens in China of any official Russian protection, and expressing the hope that the Chinese authorities would adopt "efficient measures towards the safeguarding of the persons and properties of peaceful Russian citizens," as had been assured would be the case in the Presidential Mandate. Prince Koudacheff also urged that China was not justified in abrogating any of the treaty rights of Russian citizens, and as a parting shot drew up a list of seven points on which, he held, China had already infringed treaty stipulations. Prince Koudacheff informed his colleagues in the Russian consular service throughout China of the action taken by the Chinese authorities, and the Chinese Government immediately instructed the Chinese Commissioners of Foreign Affairs at the Treaty Ports and throughout China that they were to take charge of Russian interests.

THE RUSSIAN SETTLEMENTS.

No sooner was the action of the Chinese Authorities known in Hankow, Tientsin and Shanghai, as well as in the Manchurian towns, where there are Russian communities, than the Russian communities began to be alarmed as to their future status. Various foreign organizations in Hankow, learning that the Russian Concession, there was to be handed over to the control of the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, telegraphed a protest to the Diplomatic Body, and suggested that if the Concession was to be taken out of Russian jurisdiction an international body should be appointed for its administration. This was a proposal that the Chinese authorities refused to entertain. They contended that their whole intention was to act in such a way as to disturb as little as possible the existing treaty arrangements, and to this end they did not intend to disturb the municipal administration of the Concessions, whether in Hankow or elsewhere, but simply to replace the Russian Consul by a Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. To internationalize the Concessions would be a very wide departure from treaty provisions; and at the back of the Chinese Government's mind was undoubtedly the fact that, once the concessions were internationalized, vested interests would be created that would be impossible to uproot when the time came for the resumption of diplomatic relations with some future recognized Russian Government. On the 26th September the first concessional transfer, that of the Russian Concession at Tientsin, took place. The Tientsin Commissioner of Foreign Affairs called at the Municipal Offices and informed the secretary to the Municipal Council that the Concession had now passed into Chinese control, ordered the Russian flag to be lowered from the Municipal flagstaff and the Chinese flag hoisted, and placed the Municipal police under the control of the Chinese Commissioner of Police for Chihli. In this connection, the Chinese police of the Concession were re-uniformed in Chinese uniforms, but the authorities explained that there was no significance in this; it appears that the Peking authorities had simply ordered that the uniforms of the Concession police should be deprived of anything in the shape of badges or other insignia that would indicate the subordination of the police to any one of the political parties in Russia, but the Chinese authorities, to make sure that there should be absolutely no doubt on this point, provided a uniform, not distinguishable in general from that of the Chinese police. The Hankow Concession was taken over three days later. The Concessions in Manchuria had to all intents and purposes been transferred during 1918, when the chaos in Russia, and especially in Far Eastern Russia, was at its height, and the Allied Powers were of opinion that such transfer would be the simplest way of solving the problem created by the existence of numerous Russian factions in the Manchurian Russian communities, and in the Railway zone; so that practically no modification of the status attained in these places within the past couple of years is necessary.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

The question of the future status of the Chinese Eastern Railway is rendered immediate if not acute by the severance of relations with the Russian Legation. During the long period of unrest in Siberia, the Allied Powers devised as one time or another various methods of international control and administration, and into these China entered as one of the two partners in the railway and as the Power of eminent domain. Now that China has declared herself trustee for Russia in all matters within the Chinese frontier, the question of the control of the Railway is one that asks for settlement. There are four interests involved. First there is the Chinese interest, arising from the fact that the Chinese Government held Tls. 5,000,000 of shares in the original enterprise. Second, there is the Russian State interest, arising from the fact that the Russian State provided the funds, except for the Tls. 5,000,000 just mentioned, for the building, maintenance and development of the line. The actual sum provided in all is not known, but it is reckoned at probably a thousand million roubles. Third, there is the interest of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, which claims that it has financial interests in the property in the way of loans to the Railway. This, of course, would have to be proved. No proof is needed of the contention that the Bank, as the agent of the Russian state, has all along had a close concern in the Railway, but that does not give the Bank any proprietary interest in the Railway. Indeed, there are documents in existence to show that the Bank has absolutely no ownership rights in the Railway. The Bank therefore can only claim to be considered as a creditor of the Railway at most. The fourth interested party is a French group, for whom the French Minister has made the greatest exertions he could. This French group cannot be called anything more, for its composition is unknown—claims that as it is the largest shareholder in the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and as the Railway is very largely indebted to the Bank, therefore the French group has a claim to be represented in the directorate of the Railway, if any change is made as a consequence of the assumption by China of the trusteeship of all Russian interests in China. There is a fifth party interested in the fate of the Railway, but this party can hardly be considered in the legal sense as an "interested party," and that is the representatives of the Verkhneudinsk and other Far Eastern Governments. These claim that as the successors of Imperial Russia the present governments in Russia have a claim to be consulted in what concerns the disposition of the Chinese Eastern Railway. They say that they do not wish to use the Railway for political purposes, as the Tsarist regime did, but that they have a claim to be consulted as to the future of the Railway. The fact is that they fear that some arrangement will be made by which those who have been most closely concerned in manipulating the Railway in the interests of reaction in Russia will be asked by the Chinese authorities to co-operate in the administration of the line. It is almost certain that this will be done, for the alternatives are either the complete control and administration of the Railway by China alone, or some form of international control. (This assumes that the plan of associating representatives of the new regimes in Russia with Chinese representatives in the administration of the Railway cannot be accepted, as that would virtually amount to a recognition of the new Russian Governments as something more than *de facto* institutions.) In the first alternative the Chinese fear that their task would be rendered impossible either by Japanese interference on pretext of securing the peace of Far Eastern Siberia, or by the political activities of "the old gang," or by both. In the second alternative, the Chinese fear the establishment of new international interests in Manchuria which, once established, would become almost ineradicable. The settlement that seems most likely to be accepted is some arrangement by which the line will remain under Sino-Russian control, the Russian controlling personnel being acceptable to the Russo-Asiatic Bank, that is to say to the French Minister, on the distinct understanding that the arrangement is essentially temporary and subject to revision immediately a new Government is recognized in Russia.

THE STATUS OF THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

It has been assumed hitherto that the status of the Russo-Asiatic Bank was clear; but this is far from being the case. The Russo-Asiatic Bank was established in 1906 to act as financial agent of the Russian Government in the Far East. As originally constituted the Bank was a purely Russo-Chinese concern, and its name was actually "The Russo-Chinese Bank," and not as now. In order to comply with Russian law, the Bank was nominally a private corporation, but the shareholders were to all intents and purposes the Russian and the Chinese Governments. The Russian side has never pretended to pay the least attention to what might be the wishes of the Chinese Government, in spite of the large shareholding interest of that Government; and the Chinese Government was not even consulted when, a few years ago, the name of the Bank was changed, and some modifications were introduced into the constitution. Still less was the Chinese shareholding interest consulted when, two years ago, the head office was, in defiance of the articles of association, transferred to Paris in response to the demands of the French shareholders, who there is reason to believe, are not shareholders at

all, but merely persons who have very heavy financial claims on the Bank. As a matter of fact, the original constitution of the Bank did not admit of shareholders of other than Russian or Chinese nationality, and if the constitution does now admit of such shareholders, then it has been changed without the knowledge or consent of one of the principal partners, the Chinese Government. It is therefore essential that there should be a clear understanding on the status of the Bank. Immediately the Chinese Government withdrew its recognition of the Russian Legation, the Bank at all its branches flew the French flag. The Bank holds that the transfer of the Bank's headquarters to Paris two years ago involved no change in its national and legal status, in its by-laws or in its charter—though how this contention can be maintained in view of the fact that one of the articles in its constitution declares that the head office must be in Petrograd, does not appear; and that the Bank, while *de facto* a French concern was, and would remain, *de jure* a Russian corporation. All this ignores the fact that the Bank from its foundation was not solely a Russian concern, but a Russo-Chinese concern. However, during the past few days the French Minister has held most ostentatiously aloof from all expressed interest in the negotiations that are in progress between the Bank and the Ministry of Communications with a view to settlement of Chinese Eastern Railway administrative questions. It appears likely that in accordance with the arrangement now practically reached whereby the Railway will be administered jointly by Chinese and Russians, the latter being the nominees of the Bank, and solely as a commercial undertaking any questions as to the status of the Bank will be left in abeyance, but the Chinese interest will be regarded as a more lively recognition than heretofore.

THE PERSONAL STATUS OF RUSSIAN RESIDENTS.

There still remains for settlement the whole question of the personal status of Russian residents in China. The Chinese Government has not yet made any definite pronouncement on the subject, and consequently Russians generally are much perturbed. So far the Chinese Government has not committed itself further than to the statement that it has no intention of disturbing the extra-territorial status of Russian residents; but the Russians are asking what, in that case, will be the procedure adopted with respect to any litigation in which they may be involved. It is semi-officially stated that the intention of the Chinese Government is that any litigation in which Russians are involved shall take place in specially established Chinese courts, presided over by Chinese magistrates and judges accustomed to intercourse with Russians; that these courts shall administer Chinese law, and that in order to do so equitably the Chinese judicial authority shall be advised and assisted by a Russian jurist acting as *amicus curiae*. Both parties to a suit shall be entitled to representation by counsel, and except for the presence of a Chinese in the seat of judgment, the court will be to all intents and purposes a Russian court. No public announcement on this question, or on the general question of the personal status of Russians in China has yet been made however, and until this is definitely done any discussion is necessarily rather pointless.

DOG-OWNERS PLEASED.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

It is notified in the *Cette* that the regulations made by the Governor-in-Council on May 20th, under Section 8 of the Dogs Ordinance have been repealed. These regulations provided that, except with the permission of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, the removal of any dog from any one district of the Colony to another was prohibited; and that no dogs brought from China should be permitted to land in the Colony without the consent of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

ROBBERIES.

CHINESE HELD UP.

A Chinese, living in Stanley Village, while on his way home on Friday night, was held at the point of a revolver by two men, who relieved him of \$2.30 and then escaped.

MEN ARMED WITH CHOPPERS.

Five men, armed with choppers, raided a house in the New Territories and stole money and valuables to the total value of \$70.

WHIST DRIVE AND DANCE.

An enjoyable whist drive and dance was given in R.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, on Saturday evening, by the 88th Co. B.G.A., the function being open to all ranks. Two hundred and four players took part in the drive. Owing to lack of accommodation, over 20 intending players had to be turned away.

Major G. L. Hickling, D.S.O., R.G.A., presented the prizes to the successful players who were as follows:

Ladies.—1st, Mrs. Eiger; 2nd, Mrs. Prickett; 3rd, Mrs. Way; 4th, Mrs. Holdman; 5th, Mrs. Burden.

Men.—1st, Mr. Sealey; 2nd, Mr. Guncombe; 3rd, Mr. Lee; 4th, Mr. Thomas; 5th, Mr. Bury; 6th, Mr. Burch.

C.B.M. Bragell was M.O. for the drive. Mr. Gun-May performed his duty for the dance. The Ambrose orchestra supplied the music for the dance which was greatly enjoyed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW 6% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

IN BONDS of Pcs. 100 each issued at par and payable twice yearly, on June 15th and December 15th.
First coupon due on December 15th, 1920.
Applications will be received from October 20th, up to November 25th by the—
RISNO-ANATIG BANK,
R. RODGERS,
Manager.

Hongkong, October 14th, 1920. [1636]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NOVARA"
Arrived Hongkong, on Oct. 15th, 1920.
From LONDON, MARSEILLES, PORT SAUD, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are loaded.

This vessel brings on Cargo:
From Persian Gulf to B. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Options Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 15th, 1920. [1637]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship "YATSHING"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are loaded.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd Oct. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 15th, 1920. [1638]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "NELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after October 16th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 22nd, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Consignee on or before Nov. 4th, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 16th, 1920. [1639]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SCANDINAVIA

THE Motorship "PANAMA"

having arrived from the above ports on Oct. 15th, 1920, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are loaded.

Goods not cleared by Oct. 25th, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Oct. 23rd, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Messrs. THORSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 15th, 1920. [1640]

INTIMATIONS

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6%.

Not Redeemable

PRICE OF ISSUE 100 FRANCS.

INTEREST payable twice a year on 15th June and 15th December; first semi-annual interest to be paid on 15th June, 1921.
Applications will be received by the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE from the 20th October, up to the 25th November next.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

L. BEBINOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, October 14th, 1920. [1635]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

THE CERTIFICATE dated 15th January, 1919, for Straits \$1,738.81 (Straits Dollars One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-eight and cents Eighty-one), issued in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaysia issued in the name of Mr. THOS. SHAW has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming, the said Certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, October 13th, 1920. [1632]

NOTICE.

I. GEORGE THOMAS MONEY EDKINS, Officer for the Registration of ships, for the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, hereby gives notice that in consequence of a wish to have the below mentioned steam launch of which they are the owners to carry a similar name to other steam launches of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the steam launch "SHAMKUN" of Hongkong, official number 120,975, of gross tonnage 24.08 tons, register tonnage 16.38 tons, for permission to change her name to "TAIKOO YUNG" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement. Dated at Hongkong, this 15th day of October, 1920.
GEORGE THOMAS MONEY EDKINS,
Officer of the China Navigation Company, Ltd.
For the Registration of Ships. [1632]

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against negotiating or in any manner having dealings in the undermentioned scrips for SHARES in the under-mentioned Companies, the Secretaries of which have been notified against certain irregularities that have arisen in connection therewith.
The said Shares are the property of the undersigned and any person or persons having come into possession thereof are requested to communicate with him forthwith.
Particulars and Numbers of HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S SHARES stolen—
Script No. Numbers. Holder's Name.
7017 50 39401/39450 C. P. Chater
7580 50 37084/37133 M. S. Sweeney
8538 100 42569/42568 H. Chok Yee
5911 25 125175, 125185/59 S. Weavick
5911 25 50089/117 H. H. Fenwick
7754 9 64757/765 S. Fenwick
8411 5 71541/845 R. Mitchell
6605 15 44670/641 Mrs. E. C. Champarnawa
7759 4 66739/65742 P. F. H. Hodges & A. F. Harris
7755 9 64766/774 H. H. Fenwick
H.K. & WILKINSON CO. 100 SHARES
Script No. 7425 Lo Koon Hang, 9003/27, 2201/25, 3753/7, 32367/81, 32995/27019, 40713/717.
(Signed) ERIC ELLIS,
c/o Farn Ellis & Co.
Hongkong, September 25th, 1920. [1638]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(A FRENCH BANK).

CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS
Fcs. 105,000,000.00

The organization of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted.

AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars:—

HONGKONG BRANCH,

Queen's Building, 5, Chater Rd.

[1488]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Bankow Roads.

TEL. 2, 1, 1.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Outside under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BATH AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

THOMAS MONTAGUE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to—

J. H. CANNERY, Proprietor.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE insertions, if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are FREE. An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash. Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes P, Q, AD, AP, AW.

WANTED.—Competent English Lady STENOGRAPHER requires position. Long service in well known local firm. Apply Box BE, Daily Press Office [71]

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak to let complete with servants, linen, etc., for six weeks, available immediately. Apply Box BF, Daily Press Office. [72]

FOR SALE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, length 28 feet, diameter 8 feet, diameter of furnaces (two) 3 feet. Working pressure 100 lb. per sq. inch. Constructed by Messrs. LEITCH, BURNER & Co., Govan, Glasgow. In good order and condition. Complete set of fittings with each boiler.
Apply—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong. [154]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 2A, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The

Concerned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, October 19th, 1920, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS

Also

Navy Blue Serge in very good condition 7 yds. x 8 yds. suit lengths.

23 Parrots each 40 gals. Disinfecting Fluid.

100 cases Laundry Bar Soap.

1 lot leather hand bags

1 lot Novels.

1 lot Medical Books.

1 English and Chinese Dictionary.

14 Boxes Garlock Packing.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room

Office Room, O.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories

Motor Launch "Dayspring."

[78]

HOLLAND-OOST-AZIE LIJN

(HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and GENOA.

THE Steamship

"KANGKANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st Oct. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th Oct. at 10 A.M. by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

General Agents.

Hongkong, October 13th, 1920. [1629]

INTIMATION

IDEAL BEVERAGES

Watson's DRY GINGER ALE

There is something quite unique about its "dryness" Most refreshing and invigorating.

Watson's PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water. Healthful and refreshing. Blends excellently with Whisky.

Watson's FORMAZONE

Refreshing, invigorating and stimulating. The temperance Champagne. An ideal beverage for tennis parties.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., O
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 15TH, 1920.

BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE.

THE British miners, having decided by an overwhelming majority not to accept the terms offered by the mineowners, are now presumably on strike. The notice expired on Saturday. In coming to this decision the men have repudiated Mr. SMILLIE and other prominent leaders of their organisation who had engineered the crisis but who finally saw the wisdom of recommending what the PRIME MINISTER describes as the "supremely reasonable proposals" which were finally made to the men. The Premier is not exaggerating when he declares that it is impossible to conceive any action more likely to cause serious disaster to the trade of the country, or to more gravely increase unemployment. The effects of the strike will be far reaching. It will paralyse the industries of the country. Owing to the limited deliveries of coal during the year it has not been possible for the big industrial concerns to accumulate large stocks, and we saw it calculated recently that, in the event of a miners' strike, the Clyde shipyards would probably have to close down in a week or two. In that centre of industry alone the cessation of the coal output would throw some 300,000 shipyard workers out of employment. It was further pointed out that the shipbuilding industry depends on the blast furnaces and steelworks for its supply of material, and these establishments would be compelled to shut down almost at once. Shipbuilding would be brought to a complete standstill by a coal strike of any duration. All the "key" industries of the country would be similarly affected. Shipping, of course, would also be held up, and the congestion at the ports, serious as it has been for the past year, would be enormously aggravated. In these circumstances a sharp rise in the cost of foodstuffs and other commodities would be inevitable. The demand of the miners for a further increase of 2/- per day in wages and for the remission of 14s. 2d. which was added to the price of household coal in May last. We find the issues, which are partly financial and partly political, very concisely stated in the latest monthly

review of Barclay's Bank, Ltd., as follows: On the question of finance the policy of the Government and that of the Miners' Federation are diametrically opposed. The policy advocated by the miners is that the surplus profit realised on the export of coal shall be applied to the improvement of miners' wages and to the subsidising of coal for household consumption; while the policy laid down in clear and unmistakable terms by the Government is that the collieries supplying the home market shall be placed on an economic basis—i.e., that they shall be authorised to charge such a price for coal for inland consumption as will meet the cost of supplying it—and that whatever profits are realised in the export trade shall go to the National Exchequer and be appropriated for national uses. In regard to the latter point, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has written to a correspondent stating that whatever sums are realised by the Government as profits on the coal industry will be used in the reduction of National Debt. "My Budget estimate," he adds, "for the present financial year provided for a surplus of £234 millions, the whole of which was earmarked for the reduction of the National Debt. If any portion of the profits from the coal industry are diverted from the Exchequer, the amount available for paying off debts would be correspondingly reduced. Exactly the same is true in regard to my provisional estimate of a surplus for debt reduction of £300 millions in 1921-1922." This declaration by the Chancellor cuts right across the policy of the Miners' Federation, and strikes at the very foundation of the scheme of the miners for the reorganisation of the coal mining industry on the principle of regarding it as a single unit. The miners are fighting for that principle because it is an inseparable condition of nationalisation, and in a speech at Wrexham, on August 23rd, Mr. SMILLIE declared that the miners were determined that the nation shall own the mines of the country. Subsequently, however, Mr. HERBERT SMITH, President of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, stated that nationalisation of the mines should be achieved through the ballot box, and not by means of a strike, while Mr. J. R. CLYNN, in the national interest, appealed for a judicial discussion between the miners' leaders and the Government. That judicial discussion has taken place, and while it has converted to some extent several of the most prominent miners' leaders, the result of the ballot and the vote at the Delegates' Conference shows that the bulk of the men remain absolutely uninfluenced by any consideration which has been placed before them. They are out for their original demands, and have decided to press for them by a strike which they know grips the nation by the throat, for, as the Government and the Press have constantly pointed out, the outstanding factor is that the price of coal and the output of coal affect the whole industrial life of the nation. Coal enters into the cost of production of practically every manufactured commodity; it affects the cost of transport and is the essential basis on which our shipping and carrying business is built. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has also pointed out the injurious effects of a strike on the struggling Continental nations who are so largely dependent on the supply of British coal. It has been no secret that the reduced output of coal during the past year or two has prejudiced European reconstruction and created serious hardships and difficulties for countries having a strong moral claim to our sympathy and assistance. One result of a grave crisis like this will be to force the consideration of any proposals which aim at relieving an industry or a nation from entire dependence upon coal. Italy, for instance, which is very largely dependent on British coal supplies, is reported to be working on great schemes for the wider use of electricity. Previous coal strikes and threats of strikes, no doubt greatly influenced the displacement of coal-burning ships in the British Navy. In the Atlantic Fleet to-day there is only one large coal-burning ship, H.M.S. Tiger. None of the others, a Service paper tells us, uses coal except a few tons for "domestic" purposes. It is true that the heavy ships in the Mediterranean are coal-burners, but the stocks at Malta and Gibraltar are said to be large enough to supply all requirements for a considerable period. There are many more vessels in the country's mercantile fleet to-day running on oil than was the case before the war, and a coal miners' strike must give a considerable flip to the tendency to discard coal wherever a satisfactory substitute can be found. Changes of the kind, however, take time, and mean-while the strike plunges the whole country into a situation of the gravest possible character.

Mr. A. H. Compton has gone to Bombay for about six weeks and Mrs. Compton to Shanghai while he is away.

One case of typhus fever and one case (one death) of puerperal fever were reported in the Colony on Friday.

Kobe has been proclaimed by H.E. the Governor of Hongkong a place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

Lieut. E. D. Brooke has been appointed to the *Hollyhock*; Act-Lieut. H. S. Rogers to the *Colombo*; Lieut. I. A. Bortram to the *Crickler*.

Mr. K. H. Digby, M.B., B.S. (London), F.R.C.S. (England), has been appointed a member of the Medical Board for a further term of three years.

The Long Service and Good Conduct Medal has been awarded to P.O. M. Brennan of the *Tuam*; Stoker P.O. A. Taylor of the *Colombo*; and E. Craske of the *Moth*.

Among those who returned to the Colony on Saturday by the *Empress of Russia* were the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. W. H. Drummond, Mr. T. S. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lambert, Mr. D. Neilson, and Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wilks.

This is the day on which all who have kindly assisted in the sale of advance tickets for the A.D.C.'s forthcoming productions in aid of the Famine Fund are requested to send the proceeds together with the vouchers not disposed of to Mr. C. Blaker (Messrs. Gilman & Co.). Advance booking places will open at Moutrie's on Wednesday.

Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf recreation grounds of the Colony among the various sporting clubs will find particular interest in Friday's *Government Gazette*. Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be interested to notice the change made in their playing facilities at Happy Valley. These links are made available to the Golf Club every day till 1 p.m., and on Tuesdays and Sundays all day.

The following extract is from the *Canton Times* of Friday:—The Seventy-third Guild Commercial Journal says that the railway service between Canton and Kowloon has again been suspended as Commander Un-Ha Kan of the "National Salvation Army," as Shiekhan is attempting to make attack on the cars in order to prevent their further return to Canton of Kwangsi troops from the front. Yesterday the train from Canton only ran as far as Simchen.

Where are the missing English mails? One supposition is that that at Singapore they were put upon a Blue Funnel liner which, at the last moment, was ordered to proceed to Manila where she was likely to stay a few days before coming to Hongkong. There is room for another supposition. There has been a strike of postal employees at Bombay, and we read of "a huge accumulation of mails" at Bombay. Possibly English mails for China, intended for transit via Negapatnam, may be included in the accumulation.

The Shanghai Criminal Investigation Department have received a notification from the Birmingham C.I.D. that a reward of £100 is offered for the arrest of Phineas Keats or Katz, known as Philip Keats, on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences. It is thought that the wanted man is in the Far East. The man is believed to have in his possession a large number of Bank of England notes, of denominations from £500 to £5, the numbers of which are given in the notification, and hotels and money changers are urged to be on their guard.

The recent belief that the China exchanges at the present time are not based solely on trade conditions is again referred to by Messrs. Montague, the bullion brokers. They understand (says the *London and China Express*) that the Chinese exchange at the present time does not correspond with the condition of trade—it is still guided by speculative influences. In the meantime, with few other operators in the silver market, China has its own way. As trade is still reported to be very meagre, and is, in fact, almost at a standstill, the price of the white metal is influenced by the speculative position.

Rear-Admiral Casey, Morgan, U.S.N., of the 18th Naval District and second in Command to Admiral Greaves, arrived in the Colony on Friday by the U.S. torpedo-destroyer *Hart* which was accompanied by the U.S. Gun-boat *Helena*. The customary salutes were fired. The official landing took place on Saturday morning, the Admiral, accompanied by the American Consul, Mr. Leighton Hope, being met by Lt. McCannell, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, Mr. at Blake Pier. A guard of honour from an Indian Regiment, was inspected by the Admiral after which the party drove to Government House and was received by H.E. the Governor. The Rear-Admiral next called on H.E. Major-General F. Ventris and Commodore Bowden-Smith and the calls were returned in due course.

MINERS' STRIKE: MEDIATION BY OTHER UNIONS PROBABLE:

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

FIGHTING IN DUBLIN STREETS: CIVILIANS ATTACK SOLDIERS.

LATEST CABLE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MINERS' DECISION.

TO CEASE WORK.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Miners' Conference has decided, in view of the unsatisfactory reply of the Government, that the districts be telegraphically informed that the only course is to cease work on October 18th.

FIRST OFFICIAL MEASURE.

The first official measure in connection with the coal war has been taken by the Secretary for Mines who has issued a declaration saying that a State emergency exists from one o'clock in the morning of October 16th and numerous restrictions in the use of coal have been laid down, including a prohibition of the display of lighting outside premises and limiting the supply of coal to a cwt. per household, weekly.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CITY.

LATER.

The Prince of Wales' visit to the City on October 27th has been postponed owing to the coal strike.

FOOD MINISTRY'S PLANS.

LATER.

The Food Ministry states that if the strike is confined to the miners, the country's food supplies will be fully looked after, but if it extends to other industries, new plans will be drawn up. Road transport cannot at present replace railways, but the public may rest assured that adequate supplies will be maintained throughout the country. It may be necessary to re-introduce rationing. Anyhow, the sugar ration will be halved as soon as the strike begins.

WILL RAILWAYMEN ALSO STRIKE?

LONDON, October 15th.

The decision of the Miners' Conference has created a very grave situation, although mediation proposals by other Trade Union leaders, who are anxious that there should be no strike, are still regarded as probable.

It is already announced that the export of Welsh coal has been officially prohibited. It is unofficially stated that the stocks of coal will suffice for three months, but rigid economy is essential. An important question relates to the attitude of railwaymen. It is stated that the possibility of their striking simultaneously with the miners is viewed with grave concern in Government circles.

The Ministry of Transport announces that, in the event of a coal-strike, after an interval of two to three days, in order to allow people absent from home to reach their homes, passenger services will be reduced by 10 to 20 per cent.

Suburban services, workmen's trains and the traffic dealing with perishable food, stuffs and petrol will not be interfered with, but all other traffic will automatically be reduced as the shortage of coal is felt.

COAL EXPORT FORBIDDEN.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the export of coal is prohibited.

EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDED STRIKE.

LONDON, October 14th.

The decision that the miners' strike should expire on the 16th inst. was the outcome of the recommendation of the Executive. It was adopted by the Delegates Conference by 164 votes to 27 votes.

EARLIER CABLES.

OWNERS' PROPOSALS REJECTED.

LONDON, October 14th.

The following is the result of the miners' ballot:—

For acceptance of the owners' offer	181,428
Against	635,698
Majority against	453,670

OUTLOOK BLACKER.

The outlook is blacker to night than it has ever been during the month of the crisis. The gloominess of the situation is reflected in the Prime Minister's reply just published to the Miners' Federation's intimation of the result of the ballot and a notification that cessation of work will start on Saturday unless the 2/- daily wages advance is granted.

PREMIER'S SOLEMN WARNING.

The Prime Minister says:—"In facing the trials which the decision of your Conference has to-day imposed upon our people, the country will be doubtless fortified in its determination to endure, by the fact that the proposals of its elected Government have received the support of the most responsible and experienced minds within the Miners' Federation."

Mr. Lloyd George expresses the greatest regret at the miners' decision, regarding which it is impossible to conceive any action more likely to cause serious disaster to the country's trade or more gravely increase unemployment. He also points out the injurious effects on struggling Continental nations dependent on a supply of British coal. He reviews the recent fruitless proposals and notes that the whole country must deplore that Mr. Smillie's and the other prominent miners' leaders' support of these was not followed. He concludes:—"We have explored and are still ready to explore every avenue that might lead to a peaceful solution of the difficulty and can only regret that supremely reasonable proposals have received final rejection at the hands of the Conference."

PREMIER REMAINS SILENT.

LONDON, October 14th.

The Miners' Conference remained in session all the afternoon, but prior to the adjournment Mr. Lloyd George had replied to the Conference's letter intimating a strike decision.

STRIKE NOTICES EXPIRED ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, October 14th.

It is officially announced that the Miners' Conference has decided that the strike notices shall expire on the 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AIRSHIP.

A FASCINATING PICTURE OF THE FUTURE.

LONDON, October 14th.

A fascinating picture of the commercial airship of the future was drawn at the Air Conference this afternoon by Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, who forebade a weekly or bi-weekly passenger service from Europe to South Africa, India and Australia by airships flying at sixty miles an hour, thus reducing the time of a journey from London to Capetown or India to five days. The airships would be rigid, 600 feet long, with gas capacity of at least 4,000,000 cubic feet, carrying a hundred passengers. The probable cost of a regular airship service between England and India, carrying four tons of cargo and a hundred passengers each way, weekly, would be about 2s. 6d. a ton mile, giving passenger rates about 50 per cent. higher than the present first-class steamer and mail rates of sixpence an ounce.

FIRE ON A GERMAN LINER.

BRISLIN, October 14th.

A message from Hamburg says the fire on the liner Victoria Louise was confined to the refrigerating room. The vessel is not one of those to be surrendered to the Allies.

LATEST CABLES.

NEW REPUBLIC.

PROCLAIMED BY GENERAL ZELIGOWSKI.

LONDON, October 15th.

A message from Grodno says that General Zeligowski has proclaimed an independent republic of Central Lithuania, and announced that the Diet will be convened at Vilna at the earliest possible moment. The National Government constituted, is composed of two each Poles and White Lithuanians. The Lithuanians are headed by M. Abramowicz, editor of a local paper.

Zeligowski has sent Poland a Note demanding the river Niemen to be a frontier between Poland and Central Lithuania, leaving Grodno in Central Lithuania. He has also sent Lithuania a Note saying that he does not desire hostilities and that the question of frontier will be settled by a plebiscite.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' VIEWS.

PARIS, October 15th.

M. Leon Bourgeois, President of the Council of the League of Nations, has informed M. Paderewski that the occupation of Vilna has violated Poland's undertakings towards the League of Nations, and that Vilna is not evacuated shortly, the Council of the League will be obliged to meet urgently to examine the situation which is regarded as most serious.

DAYLIGHT DUBLIN DUEL.

BETWEEN CIVILIANS AND TROOPS.

LONDON, October 15th.

A sensational affray took place in Dublin this afternoon when an armed man was attacked by armed men who fired through the aperture, wounding one soldier. The troops replied with a machine gun, killing one civilian. Subsequently while troops were raiding a shop in Talbot-street, civilians opened fire and killed one officer and wounded two soldiers. The latter returned fire and killed two civilians and wounded four.

NO TRACE OF MAGISTRATES.

A Dublin Castle communique announces that Mr. Moore, Resident Magistrate, and Mr. Hyde, a Justice of the Peace, who motored from Mullingar, to West Meath, yesterday morning, to attend Castle Pollard Petty Sessions, have not been heard of since. A search is being made for them.

FATE OF TWO MISSING MAGISTRATES.

LATER.

It has now been discovered that Mr. Moore and Mr. Hyde, the two missing Irish magistrates, were held up by masked and armed men at revolver point, handcuffed and blindfolded, and then conducted to an unknown destination. The search so far has been fruitless.

THE FASTING LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Lord Mayor of Cork has now "fasted" sixty-four days. It transpires that he sent a farewell message to his fellow Councillors on the sixty-first day.

VIOLENT EXPLOSION IN WEXFORD.

EXPERIMENTING IN BOMBS.

LONDON, October 14th.

A violent explosion occurred in a house at Tintern, County Wexford. Seven bodies were recovered from the ruins. Five persons were wounded and have been arrested. Two men are missing. It is believed that the party was engaged in experimenting with bombs.

EARLIER CABLES.

GOVERNMENT TO TREAT CRIMINALS AS CRIMINALS.

LONDON, October 14th.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, in his speech at Belfast, said the real bar to peace was the campaign of calumnies and intimidation, but, no matter what it cost in men and money, the Government would treat criminals as criminals. He added:—"We are breaking the terror in many counties. The boycott of the Police has ceased and will cease all over." The Government was setting up almost immediately a Special Constabulary Force under the Royal Irish Constabulary, composed of "selected patriots having the right to protect their own homes." He hoped the time was not distant when Irishmen would all unite in common loyalty to the same Crown and be co-partners in that great communion of nations, the British Empire, which was the greatest secular instrument for good the world had ever seen.

AN IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT SUGGESTED.

TO DEAL WITH INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

LONDON, October 14th.

The Times correspondent at Toronto says that Sir Sam Hughes is introducing a motion in the Dominion Parliament advocating an Imperial Parliament, in which the whole Empire would be represented to deal only with Imperial and International questions. Imperial Finance, Trade, Exchange, Defence and other questions, over which it might exercise authority, without infringing the material privileges at present enjoyed by the various parts of the Empire.

LATEST CABLES.

PAYMENT OF ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

PLANS COMPLETED.

NEW YORK, October 15th.

It is understood that plans have been completed for the payment of the Anglo-French loan of \$200,000,000 falling due on October 15th. Messrs. Morgan announce that bonds will be accepted prior to maturity and holders are asked to present promptly in order to facilitate payment. The British share is already in hand and it is believed that France will pay a goodly part from the large gold imports recently arrived from Paris.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT READY TO CARRY IT OUT.

LONDON, October 14th.

The Soviet Government has intimated its resolve to take one of the measures laid down in the recent Note of Lord Curzon as expediting the further negotiations by notifying their preparedness to start the exchange of prisoners in Russia and Baku immediately, via Finland. The Note adds that the evacuation of Britishers from Russia will be carried out without delay and requests that Great Britain release all Russian, including those in Egypt.

M. MILLERAND.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONGRATULATES HIM.

PARIS, October 15th.

A Havas message says:—"The Board of Governors of the International Chamber of Commerce met in Paris under the presidency of the ex-Cabinet Minister, M. Clemenceau, the British delegate (Sir Arthur Shiley), the American delegate (Mr. Bedford), the Italian delegate (Senator Ricci) were vice-presidents. A letter from the American Secretary of State for Commerce was read expressing the deep interest of the American Government in the International Chamber of Commerce."

Upon a motion by the British delegation the Board decided on sending M. Millerand the Board's congratulations upon his election.

GENERAL BOOTH.

CAMPAIGN IN STATES AND CANADA.

LONDON, October 15th.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, is sailing for New York on October 16th to conduct a campaign in the United States and Canada, chiefly with the object of recruiting a thousand missionaries for India, China and Africa.

KING OF GREECE.

LATEST BULLETIN.

ATHENS, October 15th.

The Paris specialist Dr. Vidal is of the opinion that persistence jaundice and fever renders the King's case very grave.

NEW RUSSIAN TREATY.

HELSINKI, October 15th.

The Russo-Finnish Peace Treaty was signed at Dorpat.

DECLINING PRICES IN AMERICA.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

NEW YORK, October 15th.

The Labour Department reports that the downward movement of prices continued during September. The average cost of the family Budget was \$15.95 as compared with \$16.42 in August. The index number for wholesale prices in September was 326.6 as compared with 330.2 in August and 348.8 in July.

CARINTHIA VOTING.

IN FAVOUR OF AUSTRIA.

PARIS, October 15th.

A message from Klagenfurt says the results of voting in the plebiscite zone in Carinthia give 11,553 votes in favour of a union with Austria and 15,068 for a union with Jugoslavia.

STOCK TRANSFER.

WAR ORDER REVOKED.

LONDON, October 15th.

In the London Gazette, an order revokes the war regulation prohibiting the transfer of stocks and shares to aliens or foreign-controlled companies without the consent of the Board of Trade.

SHIPPING DISASTER IN FRANCE.

FIFTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

BORDEAUX, October 14th.

At least fifteen were drowned as a result of a collision in the mist between a ferry boat crossing the Garonne and a tug.

EARLIER CABLES.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

THE WORST NOW OVER.

LONDON, October 14th.

The War Office, reviewing the operations in Mesopotamia, states:—"The fact that certain tribes are not joining the insurgents on the advent of the spring season, which changes the Arab soldier into a guerilla, and the double efficiency of the British force, owing to the cessation of the hot weather, justify the view that the worst troubles are now over."

OXFORD DEGRESS FOR WOMEN.

OXFORD, October 14th.

Oxford University to-day conferred degrees on women for the first time.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

AT LEAST \$120,000,000 REQUIRED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, October 15th.

Reports submitted by the International Relief Committee in which the Government is participating show that from 15,000,000 to 35,000,000 people are threatened with famine to feed whom at least \$120,000,000 will be required. This estimate does not include the cost of clothing, fuel and medicines.

DISASTROUS TONGSHAN EXPLOSION.

PEKING, October 15th.

An explosion occurred at a coal-mine at Tongshan on Friday. Over 400 persons were killed.

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS.

PEKING, October 15th.

A mandate confers posthumous honours on Li Shun.

OFFICIAL LUNCHEON TO SIAMESE PRINCE.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Government gave an official lunch to Prince Purachatra, brother of the King of Siam, at the Carlton Hotel at which there was an important gathering of Siamese officials, British Ministers and officials, and engineering and oil experts. The Chairman, Sir Philip Lloyd George, dwelt on the success of the Prince's tour.

Prince Purachatra, who is leaving immediately for America, said that all he was able to do for Siam and the Allies was due to his education in England. He was much impressed by the speed of manufacture in England. Siam would greatly appreciate the cordial welcome given him.

SIAMESE PRINCESS LAUNCHES SHIP.

LONDON, October 15th.

Princess Prabhaya Siddi of Kambangbejar, Siam, launched a cargo steamer for a French firm at Messrs. Thornycroft's Woolston Shipyard. It is understood that the honour of the visit is due to Messrs. Thornycroft's recently carrying out an important Siamese Government contract.

LAWN BOWLS.

CHAMPIONS (K.B.G.C.) IN THE REST.

PRIZES DISTRIBUTION AT KOWLOON.

Kowloon Greens were gallantly decorated for the annual Bowling gala held under the auspices of the Lawn Bowls Association, on Saturday. A large crowd turned out to see the Champions and The Rest compete. The game resulted in Kowloon winning by 76-74, only being down on one rink.

The details were:—

KOWLOON B.G.C. POLICE.

Simpson, Gerard.

Hall, Grant.

Farrell, Clark, A. R.

Lapley, 21 Clark, F. 17

KOWLOON TALKOO.

Muir, Muirhead.

Chapman, Sloan.

Guy, Molachlan.

McLure, 24 Hamilton, 16

KOWLOON CIVIL SERVICE.

Johnston, Pallyjohns.

Dixon, Tatchi.

Parker, Chapman.

Gow, 25 Foulds, 20

KOWLOON L.O.C.

Keith, Mollartie.

Crawford, Richmond.

Punchbun, Silstone.

Russell, 16 Gerrard, 31

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. Geo. Gerrard, President of the Lawn Bowls Association, congratulated the winners of the League and Singles Championship, and also thanked the Interport players. He hoped that the Tai-pang of Hongkong would take the game up as did all the Tai-pangs of Shanghai, and that a green would be laid out in front of the Hongkong Club and at the Peak. Bowls was a game that would suit our chief citizen and he would like to see him one of our representatives in next year's interport games. The League Flag and Cup was handed over to Kowloon. Mr. McLachlan (Talkoo) received the Singles Championship Cup kindly given by Messrs. Wiseman's, McMur (Kowloon) the runner-up, and Messrs. Clark and Grant (Police) semi-finalists, each received prizes. The winner of the Rink, each had a spoon.

Mrs. D. Gow, who presented the prizes, was the recipient of a bouquet.

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At the

Colloquial Chinese.

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TOYAMAMARU ... Monday, 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Friday, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.

KATANI MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Dec. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 18th Oct. at Noon.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 22nd Oct. at Noon.

KATANI MARU ... Friday, 19th Nov. at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez

DAKAR MARU sailing from Yokohama ... Saturday, 18th October.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and

Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Sunday, 21st Nov.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 22nd Oct. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Nov. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

JINSHO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

KOTSU MARU ... Sunday, 24th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TENSHIN MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct. at 11 a.m.

INABA MARU ... Thursday, 21st Oct. at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 22nd Oct. at 11 a.m.

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SINGAPORE DROWNING

FATALITY

DEATH OF A GALLANT MAN

A sad drowning fatality occurred outside

the Sea View Hotel, Singapore, last week.

A child whose parents reside at the hotel

fell into the sea while walking along the

sea wall. The screams of the youngster's

attendant soon brought assistance, and

Captain Keenon, late chief officer of the

Auckland, who was just preparing to enter

the water, dived from the pier to the boy's

assistance. The child was saved through

the gallantry of Captain Keenon, who

unfortunately lost his life. Mr. W. W.

Langdon, a friend, who witnessed the

tragedy, gave the following account of

it at the Coroner's inquest.

When the deceased dived to the rescue,

he seemed to get hold of the boy. While

this was happening three lifebelts were

thrown into the water two of which were

missed, but deceased managed to grasp the

third one. Just then Mr. Mesias dived in

and caught hold of both the deceased and

the boy. As soon as the Captain got

hold of the lifebelt he seemed to get it

apart from the boy and it appeared to

him that the boy had some object in

his mind which he intended to do and

then he collapsed. At this time a sampan

was passing at end of the pier and Mr.

Mesias handed the small boy into it and

then he went and brought in the deceased's

body. The body was under water but

was of the opinion that deceased had

gripped the ropes of the lifebelt otherwise

the body would have been lost. Mr.

Mesias supported the body with one

hand and keeping his head out of the

water and with the other he held on to

the sampan which towed them to shore.

When they arrived the small boy was

handed out and he appeared to be none

the worse for his adventure. The Cap-

tain's body was lifted on to the pier and

artificial respiration was immediately com-

menced by Mrs. Schlette (mother of the

boy) and others present. In the meantime

three cars were sent to town for doctors

and Dr. Forth arrived. Witness had

only known the deceased for about six

weeks. He was aged about sixty years,

was a married man and had a family.

Deceased was in the Titanic disaster, where

he lost two toes on his left foot, and he

was also torpedoed during the war in the

North Sea. On both occasions he was

many hours in the water which presumably

proved that he was a good swimmer. Wit-

ness understood that he had lost two sons

in the war and another son was on his

way out here. Mr. Langdon at the con-

clusion of his evidence said that as a

friend of the deceased he would like to

express in public his admiration for the

gallant conduct of Mr. Mesias in jumping

into the sea as he did, fully dressed, to

the rescue of the deceased and the little

boy. He understood that that was not the

first time he had done such a noble action

and he hoped he would receive public

recognition for his bravery.

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY.

THE POSITION OF THE

OPPOSITION.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY VISCOUNT

KATO

Viscount Kato, addressing the General

Convention of the Keiseikai, at Tokyo,

on the 17th inst., outlined the position of

the Opposition with regard to interna-

tional affairs. He said that he was con-

vinced that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

should be renewed with modifications,

because it was essential to both nations and

beneficial to both.

The secret of proper diplomacy with

regard to China, the speaker continued,

"lies in fair play, and in the Japanese

aiming at friendship with the Chinese

people as a whole." Viscount Kato de-

clared that the present Ministry showed

no partiality to either the North or the

South, but was so wholly negative in its

diplomacy, that it failed even to uphold the

legitimate rights of the Empire, conse-

quently encouraging anti-Japanese move-

ments and antagonizing the two peoples.

He criticized the Japanese delegates at

Versailles for appealing for sympathy in

their favour with regard to Shantung,

instead of standing firmly on Japan's

treaty rights, while in the Fochow and

other cases, he declared, Japan had also

failed to back up her justified claims.

Viscount Kato said that Japan had

blundered continuously with regard to

Siberia, failing in her real object, which

was to help to establish an anti-Bolshevik

Government, and she was now holding

Saghalien, which was untenable.

With regard to California, the Kei-

seikai leader said that the reserved com-

munications pending the conclusion of negotia-

tions. "But," he added, "Japan should

not spare any effort for a satisfactory

settlement, confronting the problem fairly

and determinedly with the rights of the

Japanese residents in her mind. Japan

would be condemned for ever if she con-

sented to conclude a treaty, pleasing to

anti-Japanese Americans.

Closer scrutiny with regard to Korea

the speaker continued, disclosed the exist-

ence of grave conditions, which had not

been made public by the Government,

whose policy of secrecy was useless. The

fullest publicity was essential to the study

of conditions by the Government and the

people. He unhesitatingly approved the

present reforms as a preliminary to future

self-government. "I take this opportu-

nity," Viscount Kato concluded, "of

informing the Koreans that self Govern-

ment will only be entrusted to them after

the way to it has been paved. Independ-

ence, as a clamoured for, cannot be per-

mitted."

The London Gazette announces that a

receiving order in bankruptcy has been

made against Sir Thomas Barclay, Bart.,

bankrupt and operating in the name of

the creditors petition for a public examination

on November 24th. It is reported that

although Sir Thomas inherited £100,000 per

annum, he is unable to derive any benefit

from the inheritance owing to obligations

contracted by his father, and accordingly

had recourse to money lenders.

INTIMATIONS

A. D. C.

IN

DUNSANY'S

GOLDEN DOOM.
GLITTERING GATE.
COMPROMISE OF THE
KING.
LOST SILK HAT.

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H.E. Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.

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H.E. Commodore W. Bowden Smith, C.B.E.

Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Thursday, - Oct. 28th

Saturday, - Oct. 30th

at 9.30 p.m.

ADVANCE BOOKING - Oct. 20th

GENERAL BOOKING - Oct. 22nd

AT MOUTRIE'S.

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[1602]

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

on

TUESDAY, Oct. 19th

and

THURSDAY, Oct. 21st

DINNER DANCE

on

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Tickets for Tea Dance...\$1.00

Tickets for Dinner Dance...\$1.50

The above charges do not include Meals and

Refreshments.

Manager.....D. M. GOODALL

[1621]

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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW
SHANGHAI
MANILA
Kobe
YATSHING—Tues. 19th Oct. 3 p.m.
TAKSANG—Wed. 20th Oct. 8 a.m.
TUNGSHING—Thurs. 21st Oct. 8 a.m.
YUENSHANG—Fri. 22nd Oct. 3 p.m.
NAMSANG—Thurs. 23rd Oct. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from a Calcutta steamer proceed via Strait and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained, and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dattu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

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General Agents.

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AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 19th Oct.	3.30 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SECHUEN"	On 19th Oct.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 21st Oct.	Noon
NEW ORLEANS	"KWANGSE"	On 22nd Oct.	Noon
SHANGHAI & THINGTOW	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Oct.	4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"KUMCHOW"	On 23rd Oct.	4 p.m.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
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"HAIKONG"	On 1st Nov.	FRIDAY, 22nd Oct.	at 12 Noon
"HAIKONG"	On 1st Nov.	TUESDAY, 22nd Oct.	at 12 Noon

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Due	Leave	Arrive	Leave
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SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	5,900	22nd Oct.	Marcellon, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	5,900	12th Nov.	Marcellon, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	14th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORE"	5,553	28th Nov.	Marcellon, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	5,712	10th Dec.	do
"DEVANHA"	5,100	17th Dec.	do
"SICILIA"	5,705	31st Dec.	do
"FLASSY"	7,248	31st Jan. 1922	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR - SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" 7,000 14th Nov. Calcutta via Spore, Pang & R.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Oct.	Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"KANOWA"	7,400	30th Nov.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	Sydney & Melbourne.

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"DILWARA"	5,400	2nd Nov.	Shanghai Only

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
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SEINTO MARU	22,000	Nov. 13rd
PERIA MARU	2,000	Dec. 2nd

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VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HIO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALD

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Through by Trans-Pacific Route to BUENOS AIRES.

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TOKYO MARU (Cargo only)	17,500	Nov. 13th
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 16th, 1922.

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[25]

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STEAMER & DESTINATION

SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "CORDILLERE" ... On or about 14th Oct.

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